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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.—Professors of the art of chemistry were dignified with the appellation of alchymistic philosophers. About the 10th century the leading doctrine was that all metals are composed of the same simple substances; consequently base metals might be changed into gold. The chief object of these alchymists was the discovery of an agent by which this change was to be effected. The substance supposed to possess this wonderful property was called the Philosopher's Stone—the touch of which was to change metallic substances into gold.—The art of making the Universal Medicine, or Elixir of Life, was deemed to exist in it also.

INQUIRER.—It is stated by Plutarch that Alexander the Great ordered his men to be shaved. The practice of shaving, however, was introduced among the Romans 296 B. C.

SCHOLAR.—Paper made of cotton was introduced into Spain in the 11th century; into Italy, France and Germany about 1300.—The first paper-mill in England was erected 1588; but your school-mate is right, for not until 1690 were the finer kinds manufactured there.

SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot spare space to give the details of an Egyptian Temple. If you please, you may call and read for yourself. Or, as the Tabernacle in the Wilderness and the Temple of Solomon, of which the former furnished the model, were built similar to Egyptian Temples, if you read, in any author a description of the former, you will get as correct an idea as possible of the latter.

YOUR READER.—A perusal of this number is the better reply under the circumstances.

ORIGIN.—The Mason and Dixon Line.—Unquestionably you are wrong. In the year 1761, Charles Mason was sent from England to settle the difference of opinion that had existed between Lord Baltimore and William Penn during 1682, and which the

commissioners, in 1755, could not agree upon. He and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line, and this is the famous Mason and Dixon's Line. A detailed account will be found in Douglass' History of America, published in 1761.—Little was it thought then that this would be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.

DOUBTFUL.—Volcanos.—Your informant is not in error. The volcano in Iceland, called Skaptar Jokul, is one of the instances he referred to—it having, in 1783, discharged a terrific torrent of liquid fire, during six weeks, which, running ninety miles seaward and extending fifty miles in breadth, dried up twelve rivers.

LADY READER.—Kitto.—The cause of our frequently referring to Kitto is because he achieved an extensive and deserved fame, and triumphed over disadvantages seemingly insurmountable. Lamed by a fall, rendered deaf by an accident in early youth, with a dissipated father and a broken-hearted mother—left to himself to wander about what was there to hinder him from absolute vagabondism and worthlessness? First a barber's apprentice, then a mason's hod-carrier, he turned into a shoemaker, (when disabled by a fall,) hammered by his brutal master, because he could not hear his bitter rebukes; yet, withal, energetic, firm and patient, this dependent boy grew up into the diligent, untiring, large-souled man, and carved his name among the justly-honored of his generation. The Memoir, by Ryland, affords a graphic picture of what Kitto was, and many an useful hint as to what one ought to be.

Heroines of Sacred History.

'Twas night in Persia. *Elam's burning god had passed to other lands, leaving his tarry train "to rule the night." †Arcturus and all his sons were out—Orion and the Pleiades, shedding soft brilliancy over many a perfumed vale, mountain and desert lone. Gently their rays were flung over the stately city of Susa, and fairy gardens of the Royal Palace. Here, flowers, rare and lovely, were giving forth their fragrance to the night. Myriads of roses, jasmines, myrtles and sweet oleander—glowing pomegranate, almond, graceful chinar and citron, were gathered in gorgeous groups, or bending over the silvery and gushing fountains ‡

A royal banquet hall arose in this sweet Eden. Gorgeous in its magnificence, it was worthy its royal master. The floor was a rare mosaic of marble and porphyry and alabaster

* Elam, *Elymais*, name of a province of Persia of which Shushan (Susa) was the capital.—*Elam's burning God*—The sun which, with the other heavenly bodies, the Persians adored.

† Arcturus &c. Names of stars.

‡ Perhaps no part of the globe furnished better fruits and flowers than Persia. Shushan has her name from the flower grown round it: the word means *lily*.

which gave it the glow of a rich paintings Pillars of marble encircled the apartment, suspended to which by silver rings were hanging, of rich stuffs, of white and green and scarlet, looped up with silver cords. A table in the form of a crescent occupied the centre of the room, covered with every rare viand and delicious fruit, and thick set with delicately sculptured vases and cups of gold and silver set with precious stones, bearing the most exquisite wines of Helbon and Damascus, the sweet water of Choaspes, sacred to the royal table.

Around this luxurious board, reclining upon silver couches covered with purple cushions were the chief nobles of the court of Artaxerxes. In the centre was the monarch, arrayed in robes of scarlet and purple, adorned with gold and jewels, and wearing the royal tiara, of cloth of silver and purple silk twisted, which bore a short plume, erect in front. Next the king, sat his seven counsellors, the heads of the seven noblest families in Persia, descendants of the conspirators against the usurper, Smerdis, the Magian, and privileged, in memory of the confusion of that hour, to wear the plumes which decorated their white linen turbans, *a-slant*.

A dazzling light was thrown over the richly laden table by silver chandeliers, while the hall resounded with music and merry laughter. This was the seventh day of the royal feast—a feast given by the king to all his officers and nobles, in commemoration of the peace which his unrelenting efforts had procured to the one hundred and twenty provinces of his vast kingdom.† Silence was commanded at the table, and the king spoke:

"This is the last day of the feast, my lords, let it in joy and mirth exceed the rest. Stint not the wine, 'tis parent of wit and merriment. And yet I would not force your will—let it be the law of our feast that none drink in courtesy more than it pleaseth him."—Esther 1: 8.

Loud applause followed this gracious address from their monarch—the golden flagons were replenished, and jewelled cups flashed in the light.

"Still it becometh me not," continued the king, "to argue in the praise of wine, for what sayeth the writer. 'It reduces the king, the infant, the poor and rich, to one level. It maketh the heart so joyous that monarchs and governors are no longer feared—the love of friends and kindred are forgotten, and swords are often drawn between them.'"

§ Couches covered with cloth interwoven with gold and silver thread.

¶ The apartments of the palace could not contain the great number of revellers.

* This statement seems to be devoid of an historical basis. Though the Ahasuerus of the Bible is not identified with certainty, the incidences of the life and character of Xerxes coincide best with the life of king Ahasuerus as portrayed in the chapter of Esther. Of Xerxes we read, Herodotus vii: 8, that in the third year of his reign, he assembled his chief officers to deliberate on the invasion of Greece; this, with a number of other incidents, agree fully with the Biblical accounts.

"Bravely hath my lord spoken of wine," said his favorite, Mamucan, who sat next to him; "it is truly a potent thing, and readily masters man, the lord of the earth. But, if I dared hazard an opinion, there exists a more powerful thing than wine."

"What may that be, Mamucan?" said his royal master. "Say on!"

"It is *the king*," said the favorite. "Man is lord of the earth, you say; he planteth the vineyard and maketh the wife, and doth not the king command all men? If he command to kill, they kill; if he command to spare, they spare; if he bid them to go to war, to break down mountains, walls and towers, it is done; if he command to make desolate, to build, to cut down, to plant, man obeyeth him. Confess, then, all ye who hear me, that the king is the most powerful thing in the world!"

"Yes wine is strong and the king is strong, but I know what excelleth both in power," said prince Admath.

"Speak on," said the king.

"It is *woman*, my lord. If mankind rule the world, doth not woman rule him? He that planteth the vine, and the king who commandeth sea and land, owe their existence to her. A man leaveth his father, mother and country for his wife. For her he will hold as dust all gold and gems and every precious thing of the earth. Will not a man labor more faithfully for the woman of his love than for his king? Yea, he will rob, and spoil, and brave the dangers of the sea, the fury of lions and the terrors of darkness, to gain treasure to lay at a woman's feet! Men have lost their wits, have become slaves, have sinned and have perished for woman's sake. Even the king, commander of the earth, does not he in turn obey a woman? Have I not seen his fair slave, Apame, sitting beside him upon the throne, taking the crown from his august head to place upon her own?—nay, even strike the monarch unchidden! Have I not seen him fear her anger, and sue and flatter to be received into favor again? Then acknowledge, oh, king! and ye, oh lords! that woman hath more power than wine or the king."

Universal applause crowned the orator who had so skillfully advanced the claims of the female sex to sovereignty. He was declared conqueror in the debate, and the sparkling cups were once more filled high to the honor of woman. A momentary silence succeeded the clamor, during which a deep sigh was heard in the apartment. All started at this unusual sound in the banquet hall, and the king, turning, beheld beside him his cup bearer, a Hebrew captive, who stood with his arms folded in his linen mantle, his eyes fixed pensively on the ground, and his whole figure so expressive of mournful musing, as to present a complete contrast to the merry and gaily dressed courtiers.

"How now, Nehemiah?" said the king, "why art thou so sad? Why this heart sorrow when all are so gay?"

"Let the king live for ever!" said the captive Hebrew; "and let my lord not rebuke me for why should not my countenance be sad when the place of my fathers' sepulchre lieth waste, and the gates are consumed with fire?"

"Nay, do not mar our joy by thy gloom. Cheer up, Nehemiah—come, tell us which thou thinkest the strongest in the world—wine, the king or woman?"

"They are all excellent in strength, my lord; but, oh, king, there is something more powerful than these!" said the Hebrew.

"And what may that be?" asked the king, smiling at the courtiers, who all looked forward, expecting some amusement at the captive's reply.

"Truth is stronger," replied the Hebrew. "Earth and Heaven bow to the power of Truth. In wine, and the king, and woman, is error and death; but truth endureth always, and conquereth for evermore. True is the earth to her seasons, and swift and true the stars in their course. In the judgment of truth there is no unrighteousness; but the children of men are wicked. Truth is the strength, and kingdom, and power, and majesty of all ages. Blessed be the god of truth!"

The Hebrew was silent; a sudden awe fell upon the assembly, and they exclaimed, as if with one voice—"Great is truth and mighty above all things!"

"Well hast thou spoken, Hebrew," said the king. "I here pronounce thee conqueror in this our argument; and will give thee any boon thou shalt ask!"

The Hebrew, with a silent ejaculation to his God, knelt before Artaxerxes. "If it please thee, oh, king!" he said, "let me be sent to Judea with power to re-build our holy temple and the god of truth shall bless thee evermore!"

"Thy request is granted. Remind me of this to-morrow, when I will write the fitting orders."

With many thanks, and a heart filled with gratitude to God, the Hebrew fell back behind his beneficent master.

"The Hebrew is wise," said the king; "but he has thrown a shade over our mirth. Come, fill up, my lords—let us drink to woman. I give you the fairest in Persia, Queen Vashti!"

When they had drank, Prince Mamucan observed: "We drink to her beauty, my lord, upon our faith in your taste; for the lovely queen hath blest our eyes."

"Tis true," said the king; "but you shall judge for yourselves. I will force you to acknowledge her pre-eminence. Bid the Lord Chamberlain appear!"

In the bustle of their entrance, Prince Carshena whispered into the ear of Mamucan: "What have you done, Prince? You have sealed your own ruin! The queen, already your enemy, will be incensed against you for suggesting this to the king, and she will leave nothing undone to work your woe. Nay, when the effect of the wine is over, the king will see his error, and you will be sacrificed to appease her."

You are short-sighted, Carshena," said the Prince, coolly. "Do you not see I am planning her downfall instead of my own? Since she prevailed upon the king to give the government of Sardis, for which I sued, to her favorite, Haman, I have vowed her destruction. Fate now serves me. I have not worshipped Ahrimanes in vain. Vashti will refuse to come, for her spirit is high—the king will be enraged, and I will so work upon his anger, that she will be degraded from her ill-deserved state!"

"Repair to the Woman's Court," said the king to his chamberlain, who stood before him. "Bid Queen Vashti appear in her royal robes, with the crown upon her head, that all may behold her beauty and confess my taste unquestioned."

The chamberlain bowed and departed. Passing through the starlit garden, whose fresh air and sweet odors were grateful after breathing the heat and fumes of the banquet hall, they were admitted through a large gate into a marble court, with its usual adornment of a whispering fountain and vases of rare flowers. Around this were built the rooms appropriated to the women of the palace. A large saloon fronted the gate, from which echoed the silvery laugh and melodious tones of female voices.

Here Queen Vashti held a feast to the ladies of the court, and the wives of those princes who sat at the king's table. The walls of this apartment were richly painted, or adorned with delicate flower-work, carved in cedar and brightly gilded. Gorgeous Babylonian car-

pets were spread upon the marble floor, and the softened light of alabaster lamps, reflected from silver mirrors, threw a gentle moon-like radiance over the room and its fair young group.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Remarkable Case.

SUICIDE PREVENTED.

Mr. S. B. Brittan, in his "Telegraph" 1855, gives us the following curious instance of the prevention of a suicide. Dr. P. B. Randolph of New York, is the subject of the history he states as follows:

At a recent spiritual conference, P. B. Randolph, medium and clairvoyant physician of this city, related some facts in his early experience, among which we regard the following as especially remarkable; Some eight or ten years ago he followed the sea in the capacity of cabin boy. The captain and mate were severe men, and he was subjected to much abuse from them. On one occasion they had beaten him cruelly and driven him to utter desperation, when he felt an interior impulse to cast himself into the sea and so end his troubles. He ran for that purpose, toward the side of the vessel, but just as he was about to take the fatal leap he saw the apparition of an arm and hand rising above the water, and beckoning him to go back. He suddenly stopped and nearly fell backward; but after persuading himself that this figure was a mere phantom of the imagination, he rallied for a still more desperate effort, resolving not to be diverted from his purpose this time. As he approached the side of the vessel, however, the same power that on the former occasion affected his eye, now worked upon his internal ear and eye; he imagined to see the whole form of his diseased mother floating above the waves, and this time she addressed him, speaking to his internal hearing and commanding him to desist from his purpose, saying that the time for him to leave the world had not yet arrived, and that there was an important work for him to do in the future. He was thus saved from the suicide's death, and strengthened to endure the insults of his persecutors. In several other instances he had been saved from danger and strengthened under adversity by the interposition of his Spirit-mother.

Suicide.

BENEFICENCE OF PREVENTIVE.

A Piedmontese nobleman, into whose company I fell at Turin, (says Mr. Rages of Italy,) told me his story without reserve, as follows: "I was weary of life, and after a day such as few have known, and none would wish to remember, was lounging along the street to the river, when I felt a sudden check: I turned, and beheld a little boy, who caught the skirt of my coat in his anxiety to solicit my notice, whose look and manner were irresistible. Not less was the lesson he had learned—There are six of us, and we are dying for food. Why should not I, said I to myself, relieve this wretched family? I have the means, and it will not delay me long. But what if it does? The scene of misery he conducted me to, I cannot describe; I threw them my purse, and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes, it went as cordial to my heart. I will call again to-morrow, I said. And the happy effect of this one act of beneficence, which our nobleman had the means to reiterate, was sufficient inducement for him to stay here as a benefactor, rather to lunch into eternity as a criminal."

Confusion of the Senses.

Some years ago there was a woman residing in the neighbourhood of Lyons, who seemed to have the quality of one sense transferred to another. A very learned physician, a writer in the *Journal de Sante*, gives an account of having visited this woman at Lyons. He says, "The woman whom I visited, and to whom I

presented several sorts of medicines, powders, simples, compounds, and many other substances, which I am convinced she never saw before, told me their several tastes, as nearly, and with as much precision as taste could pronounce. She described them, indeed, with astonishing exactness, and frequently when my own palate was confounded.

"Her eyes were next bound with a thick bandage, and I drew from my pockets several sorts of silk ribbands. All those that differed from the original colors she immediately told me. It was in vain to attempt puzzling her; she made no mistake: she passed the ribband merely through her hand, and immediately decided on its peculiar colour. She could, in fact, discover the quality of any thing by the touch or taste, as accurately as I could do with my eyes.

"The organs of hearing were then closed, as well as the contrivance of stuffing the ears would answer the purpose. I then commenced a conversation with a friend in the apartment, and spoke in almost inaudible whispers. She repeated, with great power of memory, every word of the conversation. In short, I came away a convert; in other words, I believed what I had seen. A philosopher knows the fallibility of the senses: but he should know, likewise, that science ought not to reject because it cannot have demonstration.—[Cabinet of Curiosities.]

The Sabbatical River.

THE סַבְּטָאִין

We have had occasion to allude to this river in No. 1 of this volume. Many of our readers are probably acquainted with the story of its existence under the name of the *Sambation*. The name must be familiar to all those who ever, in the old country, under the paternal roof—where Israel, though poor, can afford to enjoy Sabbath and rest—sung the *Temirothe (Hymns)* for the Sabbath-day, over the Sabbath dinner.

We will now quote from Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth the story of that river. A more circumstantial account we remember to have read in Buxtorff's *Lexicon Rabbinicum sub Sambation*.

Josephus is the first author who has mentioned this river, which derived its name from the circumstance, that its current ceased to flow on the Sabbath.—There is probably an error in the text of this historian; for, while he compares the stillness of the Sabbath to the quiet waters of this river on that day, he relates that its current was interrupted for six days in the week, but began to run on the seventh. The critics have altered this reading to reconcile the author with himself, and their correction appears to be necessary; for Pliny, who probably obtained his account of the Sabatius from Josephus, observes that it did not flow on the Sabbath. The Jewish historian has pointed out very exactly the situation of this river. It runs, according to him, through the kingdom of Agrippa, between the cities of Arcen and Raphannees, the former belonging to the tribe of Asher, and the latter to the province of Syria. At the present day, the river Sabatius cannot be found in the situation indicated in Josephus. Some Christian critics have advanced the extravagant opinion that, as the interruption of the waters of the river was intended by God to point out the Sabbath as a day of rest, therefore the miracle must have ceased when the Sabbath was no longer observed.

A young traveller in those regions,

upon questionable report of the inhabitants, establishes the account of Josephus; but, as he did not see it on the seventh day, and his narrative is directly opposed to the common tradition, that this river has ceased to flow through the kingdom of Agrippa, all that can be said to support the relation of Josephus and Pliny is that there might have been a torrent which flowed from mount Libanus and sometimes dried up on the Sabbath. If this circumstance had happened but a few times, it would probably have given rise to the popular opinion that it uniformly ceased to flow on that day. The torrent may now be completely dried; or it may run in another channel. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for the river which the Jewish historians have described in such extravagant terms.

Testimonial to Dr. Geiger.

We copy the following from the *Zeitung des Judenthums*, extracted from the "Schlesische Zeitung." On the 21st of November last, the 25th anniversary of Dr. Geiger's (now of Breslau,) entry into office, at Wiesbaden, was celebrated by the citizens of Breslau in the following manner:—

"The boys of the Orphan Asylum opened the train of congratulations early in the morning. Shortly after, appeared a deputation of those young men and women who had received confirmation from the doctor during the earlier days of his ministry at Breslau. Among these were several intelligent and respected young married women. They handed the doctor an excellent poem, and presented him with a silver fruit basket. Hereupon appeared the Wardens of the Synagogue, who escorted the doctor to the illuminated, decorated, crowded temple.

"The service, always conducted with much decorum by the Reader, Mr. D., was the more impressive at this time from the affluence of unction and love that (perceptibly) pervaded the audience.—Dr. Levy, Teacher of Religion, pronounced a prayer, casting before the solemnly silent multitude a retrospect on the past quarter of a century, introducing a supplication for the Congregation in all its branches, for the city, State, and the reigning (royal) family.

"Returned to his house, the doctor was received there by a deputation of the representatives of the Congregation, who, through Drs. Sachs and Gratzner, presenting an elaborately-wrought goblet, pronounced their appreciation and congratulations.

Hereupon followed the representatives of the Society for Visiting the Sick and Burying the Dead, who, referring to the activity of the doctor among the sick and at funerals, expressed their feelings of high respect. The same was done by the Poor Committee, the Committee of the Cultus, (for the arrangement of synagogal affairs,) that of Clothing the Poor, and those of other benevolent societies. There appeared the representatives of Societies of which Dr. Geiger is an honorary member: as the Brueder Gesellschaft, the Erholung-Gesellschaft, (Society of Brothers and Recreation.) They handed addresses and valuable presentations.

The societies at which Dr. G. acts as a manager or superintendent, as the School of Industry, the Orphan Asylum, the Commercial Institute, the Friedlander, the Mädchenanstalt, (Girls' Institute, probably a society for giving dower to poor girls)—they presented (written) congratulations, flowers, poems, addresses and watches. It was apparent that they con-

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sidered Dr. G. the man of his time. The School for Religions Instruction, by a selection of scholars from every class, returned their thanks in words couched in childlike *naivete*; and, by the presentation of a time-piece, indicated that they considered him as a man of their time, also—that is, of the future (generation.)

The doctor was especially gratified at the appearance of a deputation of Jewish University students, who, in a solemn address, handed in a Latin composition which, from the purity of style and calligraphy, is highly appreciable.

From distant cities appeared Doctor Landsberg, Rabbi of the Bruderverein of Posen, whom he represented, and from whom he handed an address. Another address was also received from the Congregation of Wiesbaden, among whom Dr. Geiger assumed office twenty-five years ago. This address was accompanied by a goblet. The Congregation could not suppress their deep regret that the man (Dr. G.) belonged to them but in memory, and not in person.

At a banquet in the evening at the saloon of the Cafe-Restaurant, there were about 300 persons present.

Law Maxims.

To say of a person: "If he does not come and make terms with me, I will make a bankrupt of him, and ruin him;" or any such threatening language, is actionable, without proof of special damage.

In an action for slander, the party making the complaint must prove the words alleged; other words of like meaning will not suffice.

A parent cannot sustain an action for any wrong done to a child, until he has incurred some direct pecuniary injury therefrom, in consequence of some loss of service, or expenses necessarily consequent thereupon.

A master is responsible for an injury resulting from the negligence of his servant, while driving his cart or carriage, provided the servant is, at the time, engaged in his master's business, even though the accident happen in a place to which his master's business does not call him; but if the journey of the servant be solely for a purpose of his own, and undertaken without the knowledge or consent of his master, the latter is not responsible.

An Invaluable Relic of Olden Time.

Below we give a copy of a letter from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to the pious GEORGE WHITEFIELD. We do not remember to have ever seen it in full print before. We regard it as an invaluable composition containing ideas on different subjects well worthy poring over.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1753.

"Sir:—I received your kind letter of the second instant, and am glad to hear that you increase in strength; I hope you will continue mending, till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. Those kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellowmen; and I can only show my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren. For I do not think thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less those to our Creator. You will see in this my notion of

good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration: I can do nothing to deserve such rewards. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good planation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed—imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merits how much more such happiness of heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable; and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has certainly its use in the world: I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it: I mean real good works; works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holiday-keeping, sermon-reading, or hearing; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your great master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word, to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest, and sanctified Levite: and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted: when those who cry, Lord! Lord! who value themselves upon their faith, though great enough to perform miracles but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance: which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time who thought themselves so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarce a little person that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations; and that whosoever omits them offends God: I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness: being

B. FRANKLIN.

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed of ignorance and sloth. Let not poverty cause you sorrow, for honesty is better than riches. Let every one be ashamed of idleness.

The human heart is the toughest muscle known to anatomists and physiologists, and it seldom breaks, even though it be subjected to the most extraordinary tests.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares, as a hope either to forget or overcome them; but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy with madness.

A PUZZLE.—Place twelve pieces of money in six rows, so as to have four in each row.

RIDDLES.—What is that which lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its root upwards?

Why ought a fisherman to be very wealthy?

GEOGRAPHICAL.—What river is that which flows between two seas?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCT OBR 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE.
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT.
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSA, and RED BLUFFS. For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

Feb 5-6m SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

B. JOSEPH,


IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, HOSIERY, & C.

No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street. Feb 5-G&V6m


D. WOLF, SUCCESSORS TO M. SELIG;
Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AND
assorted assortment of
BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.
OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence.
They also have on hand home cured SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSAGES of all kinds.
They employ Mr. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as BUTCHER.
N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 122 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
Jan 29-G&V-1m

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.

N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi.
Jan 29-G&V6m

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
Feb 5-G&V6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring-street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 39 St. Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 19th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,396 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year.....£9,814 11-02
Renewal Premiums and Interest.....68,148 7-01
Total Revenue for the year.....£67,962 18-03
Claims during the year.....14,966 6-10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to.....£1,832,798 04-00

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds.....£342,535 00-0
Revenue from all sources.....161,498 07-1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT.	LIFE DEPT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853.....	13,431 13 0	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854.....	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months).....	37,903 0 0	38,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1855, to 31st Jan'y, 1856.....	77,550 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857.....	91,396 3 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,

Agents for California,

Corner California and Battery sts.,

San Francisco.

GEO. DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street, 1 &

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.
All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices.
au 7

L. KING & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Programme

of
Exercises Hebrew Young Men's
Literary Association.

January 31st Lecture: 'Literary Culture' by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered—Recitation: 'Speech in U. S. Senate' by Solomons—Recitation: 'Foreign languages' by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the same designed of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &
D. Cohn }
San Francisco, November 5th 1857.



MUSIC.

Musical Instruments, Toys,

AND

VARIETIES OF CHOICE

DESCRIPTION.

Wholesale and Retail.

Call and Judge.

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington-street.

Jan 29-G&V2m

The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 5618, (1858.)

We call the attention of our Agents and Subscribers, throughout this State and Oregon, to the necessity of prompt returns. We desire those who receive the Gleaner direct to bear in mind the fact that the second volume must be paid for six months in advance, otherwise they will be charged at the regular monthly rates. All moneys received will be specifically acknowledged through our columns, by which course postage, &c., will be saved.

ENLARGEMENT.—Appreciating the increased support, during the past few weeks, and wishing to deserve a continuance in fair proportion, we have incurred a heavy expense by enlarging each column nearly two inches, thereby making, in the aggregate, sixty-four inches; i. e., four more columns of reading matter.—It is not our intention to enumerate the expenditure, as only those experienced in the business can estimate such; but we will simply remark to the uninitiated that new column-rules, chases, composition, larger paper, &c., in the aggregate, cannot be covered by an increase of four hundred subscribers.

The Suicide Mania.

Appalling facts have sufficiently announced the existence of this unnatural crime among us. Our press has assigned several of its causes: as arising from physical, moral and social depravity; divert men from a natural course of life—and, being fast in the bonds of sin, they rush into its wages—death. The primary root of the evil is insatiable avarice, and an irreligious life. Numbers come to California not to labor, in order to live honorably and comfortably, but to get rich. And, as fortune favors only the few, the greater number of fortune-seekers feel disappointed—and, living without God in the world, they lack that support which an humble resignation to His will, a firm faith in his Providence, and a firm belief in a future existence affords. Thus, in despair, without a cheering retrospect upon a past life, under a gloomy aspect of the present, and under the imagination of a hopeless future, some evil demon blinds the eye of the understanding of the victim, causing him to forget his duties to himself, the pangs and ignominy of parents or friends left behind—the existence of a God and a hereafter—and whispering into the ear of the insane man: "Despatch thyself!" and the forlorn wretch atones for an unholy life by a desperate, revolting death; he commits the more than brutal act—suicide.

True, bodily malady, in many cases, precedes the act; but the physical evil is generally preceded and superadded, by secret or revealed moral delinquency—for the resolution to commit the act indicates, at least, a want of courage, a want of trust in a power above, and of retribution hereafter. And thus the mangled body is but the index of the jangled and ruined soul, and the catastrophe is apparently a result of a life merely intent upon this world, with its charms and deceptions, its honors and disgraces, its riches and its distresses, without being acquainted with Divine truths, or sustained by a hope in a power above, and a knowledge that life itself is but a state of trial, and state of probation. Indeed religion and faith have, in every age, trained society her active and passive heroes, while atheism, heathenism and infidelity

have furnished us the cowards who, instead of defending the castle which a kind Father—under the full assurance of a glorious relief after a proper struggle in defence of the same—allows the enemy to assail in order to fortify the garrison (the soul) within, the mad governor, beguiled by some cowardly menial, forgets king, country, friends and future, and, in his mania, throws down his arms and blows up the castle.

But is not the mania infectious? Is it not communicative? It is like every other virtue and vice. The force of example, and more so that of sympathy, exercises in the instance before us a most baneful influence. As the victim under the fascinating power of the serpent, so is the suicide (almost) insensibly drawn into the very jaws of a most disgraceful and horrible death—suicide becomes a popular mania, an epidemic. But the victim is not the less culpable: other vices have more powerful charms and allurments, but it is our task of life to resist them, and thus the suicidal act remains a most nefarious crime.

But how is the case to be remedied? How put a stop to this worst of crimes? We do not presume to be able to propose any new remedy, and so we have to repeat only the two means of relief, viz love and terror. Experience teaches us, that Religion is the best consolation in trouble. Applied to the desponding soul under temptation, it must irresistibly stop the murder hand. "Medical practitioners," says Dr. Moore, "can bear ample testimony to the fact, that religious feeling, that is, calm resignation to the supreme will, soothes and tranquilizes the sufferer's frame more than all medical appliances." To him who believes either in revealed or natural religion," says correctly Mr. Dymond, "there is a certain folly in the commission of suicide; for, from what does he fly? From his present sufferings; whilst death, for aught that he has reason to expect, or at any rate for aught that he knows, may only be the portal to sufferings more intense. Natural religion, I think, gives no countenance to the supposition that suicide can be approved by the Deity, because it proceeds upon the belief that, in another state of existence, he will compensate good men for the sufferings of the present. At the best, and under either religion, it is a desperate stake. He that commits murder may repent, and we hope, be forgiven; but he that destroys himself, whilst he incurs a load of guilt, cuts off, by the act, the power of repentance." Let us early bring our children under the sacred influence of a sanctifying faith, and our men will ably bear the unavoidable evils of life, and, by a virtuous course, prevent the greater portion which are avoidable: they will say with Kirke White:

"Come, Disappointment, come!
Though from hope's summit hurled,
Still rigid nurse thou art forgiven,
For thou severe, wert sent from heaven,
To warn me from the world;

To turn mine eye
From vanity,
And point to scenes of life, that never die!"

So far for the influence of religion. The other effectual remedy is, by terror. Experience has showed that the violence of the mania can be checked by the condign treatment of the bodies of the beings who can ruin their souls. The reader will find in these columns a relation of an efficient means once applied in ruder ages in Germany. Some ignominy, of a less rude and indelicate nature, applied to the remains of the unfortunate victim of the mania, would, in many instances, check the fever, stop the crime, and save many a family from loss, shame and ruin, and many a man from destruction.

Gold Too Dearly Purchased.

Gold! bright, glittering, tempting gold! How often art thou purchased too dear? How often life, health, friendship, conscience, and peace of mind are all sacrificed in thy pursuit! How often does poor, weak, foolish man, forget his honor, forget those moral principles, early inculcated by a pious mother, forget his God in the acquisition of gold.

That man who leaves his young wife and prattling babes, who leaves his father and mother, all his relations and friends, his fire-side old home, seeks a distant land, it may be an unhealthy climate, to amass a fortune sooner than it could be acquired at home, will buy his gold too dear.

That man, who, regardless of all truth and honor, indifferent to the comforts and conveniences of all but himself, continues, year after year, in swindling his fellow men, under the mask of business, who cheats all in buying and selling, whose only aim in life is the gain of the "almighty dollar," is buying his gold too dear.

A man may, after years of toil, obtain a fortune, he may gain his long-sought gold, but how few men, after years of great fatigue and care, are able to enjoy their long-hoarded gains! How few can appreciate or understand the many real pleasures to be derived from the proper application of their gold, and how many are only made more miserable in the possession than they were while acquiring it. With health gone; friends and relatives forgotten or estranged, during the years devoted entirely to self and gold; he may be the object of envy to a few, for his wealth, but to the discriminating mind he is an object of pity, on account of his folly, having bartered the noblest of blessings, for a pile of shining dust; he cannot enjoy his gold. With a sallow countenance, an unfeebled gait, a broken constitution, he appears among his former neighbors, astonishing them for a short time with his wealth, then sinks into the grave a victim to the enormous price he paid for his gold. He has sojourned in a distant land, he has foregone the pleasures and comforts of home and friends; he has exposed himself to death, and though he has not fallen a prey in a foreign clime, he has merely obtained a respite for a few short miserable months.

Has he obtained an equivalent for this loss of health or life? No! he has purchased his gold too dear!

Vienna Congregation.

The following in relation to the Vienna administration is well worthy of attention. The correspondent to the Zeitung des Judenthums writes: "A congregation like Vienna has, in the first place, to elect (for its managers) men of manly character and mind; who have a heart and sense for Jews and Judaism. The question cannot be, to what direction (shade of religious opinion) the candidate belongs; for, though the administration possesses the most perfect autonomy, it never enters their mind to decide upon, purely religious questions, in any way. But certain it is, as your intelligent Hamburg correspondent once remarked: An administration that lives *tereph* (careless of Hebrew dialectic laws) will provide for those who live *casher* (strictly), but not so the reverse. However, it has not come so far with us yet; for, however desirous we may be that also those who call themselves orthodox [as is well known, the difference between reform and orthodox is here not great, with the exception of a very inconsiderable number of eccentric heads] shall find a representation in the board, we

wish to disabuse (the minds of our readers), that *fromm* (orthodox) is not the only criterion for election of representatives.

LOCAL ITEMS.

It is announced in some of our Eastern exchanges that J. W. Geary, ex-Governor of Kansas, is about to return to California.

Dr. Sudor, the Oroville druggist who has recently been convicted of manslaughter, for causing the death of Mrs. Blumenthal, by putting up poison through mistake, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. He will probably appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gold mines have lately been discovered in Washington Territory.

Advices from Washington state that the bill for the formation of the new Territory of Sierra Nevada, will pass Congress without much opposition.

A new Lodge of the Independent Order of B. B., at Sacramento, will shortly be installed by the Past Presidents of Ophir Lodge, No. 21, of this city, by virtue of a dispensation in them vested by the M. W. D. Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This is a Benevolent Order, and the above-named Lodge was installed two years ago with fifteen members. It has now a roll of fifty-five—has paid for all its regalia, paraphernalia, &c., costing upwards of 1,000, and has a surplus Relief Fund of \$900. May she long continue to disseminate the benign principles of Benevolence, Brotherly Love and Harmony!

The Butte Record learns that the Morris Mining Company, whose claim is situated in the vicinity of Forbestown, recently took out a lump of pure gold which weighed two pounds. The diggings thereabouts are said to be of extraordinary richness.

The Rainy Season.

The following table, from the Marysville Express, shows the number of rainy days in California each winter since 1849:—

Winter of	1849-50 had	76 rainy days.
"	1850-51 had	58 "
"	1851-52 had	65 "
"	1852-53 had	83 "
"	1853-54 had	64 "
"	1854-55 had	44 "
"	1855-56 had	39 "
"	1856-57 had	27 "

PETRIFYING STREAM.—There is a little stream which empties into Shasta Valley, about twenty miles west of the Great Butte, which possesses the singular property of encrusting everything which falls into its waters with a complete coat of stone. Flowers, leaves, grass, pine buds, and things of that sort, will become completely enamelled in the course of a week or so, retaining in the process their natural form. During the winter of 1854 we saw this singular creek, and procured some fine specimens from it.—[Placerville Argus.

Have you regaled yourself with any of those delicious Nonpareil, Damion Fancuberta, Rachel, Partagas Cigars at Kozminsky's Stand in Patten's Saloon, on Sansome-street.

Have you seen Vance's Daguerreotypes, taken by moonlight? If not, call and view them at his Rooms, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

In daylight, by moonlight, sunshine or storm, He'll give you a likeness of flattering form.

The press teems with narratives of individuals soliciting at drug-stores prussic acid strychnine, &c., in lieu of which Epsom salts antimony and similar prescriptions are given. What does it all mean? Can it be by any preconcerted arrangement? We cannot believe such possible. It must be owing to a sympathetic influence—a suicide mania—a wish to die nobly(?)—a record as a martyr?

A lady, seeing a handsome young sheriff attended by an old judge, was asked by a gentleman standing by, which of the two she liked best. The lady replied: "The sheriff." "Why so?" asked the gentleman. "Because, though I love judgment well, I love execution better.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AFRICA.—MAROCCO counts about 12,000 Jews; they have 19 synagogues (of which probably the greater number are mere rooms where minyan is held, 10 persons which, according to the ideas of the rabbis are required for the purpose of being allowed to recite certain portion of the prayers.) Being debarred from all access of modern civilization, we find many ancient abuses, which a better judgment has removed from among us, still existing with them: as, for instance, the ancient Eastern degradation of women still exists with them. In their synagogues (probably on account of their being mere chambers without space enough to admit partitioning off a portion for the sex, as most congregations think proper to do) women are not admitted, nor are girls admitted into their schools—they, like in other Eastern countries, receive no education. This, we think, is a gross abuse. Polygamy, which Moses allowed in accommodation of his semi-barbarous age, they still allow. (Among the European Jews this abuse was remedied in the 12th century.) Some three years ago, the emperor made some insignificant concessions in favor of the Jews; in other respects, they live in a state of oppression: being confined to certain quarters; are not allowed the use of horses, or to employ mohometan servants. However, they have their own jurisdiction, which is exercised by their Chachamim (rabbis); these impose fines, lashes and excommunication. These rabbis are not very learned, even in rabbinical lore. Their children are brought up in Hadarim (schools in which nothing but religious instruction is imparted.)

AFRICA.—ALGIERS being under French government, enjoys already the advantages of modern civilization.

The Jesuits in California.

It is strange that early travellers should have overlooked the wealth that lay buried in California. They seem to have so many suspicions, to have beheld at various times so many indications that the soil was impregnated with precious ores, that we are amazed they should have neglected to search into the matter, which, in some instances, they might have done with scarcely any expense, and with very little manual labor. But the fact is, that our early travellers knew but little about the country; even the most celebrated geographers were at variance in their opinions of its physical position. The first accounts, published by the Spaniards represent California as a peninsula; yet the belief generally prevalent among the ablest geographers was, that it was an island, and they only smiled at those who attempted to controvert their learned decision. In Samson's, and many other maps of some repute, we see it thus depicted, with a wide sea between it and the rich continent of Mexico. Nor was, indeed, the matter finally settled until Father Kino, of the Society of Jesus, published his discovery that it was really a peninsula, founded on the fact of his having journeyed from New Mexico to California by land. Considering, then, how little even was known of the country, how ignorant men were of its geographical position, we shall not so much wonder that they failed to examine minutely into the natural productions of its soil. So few, indeed, had ventured near it, or cared to set foot upon its shore, that travellers thought they were safe in saying what they chose about it, and some of the wildest stories, and the strangest contradictions crowd their published accounts of California. Some represent the coast as intolerable, from the piercing cold; others say that it is insupportable from excessive heat. Some say that it is sterile, void of water, and totally unimprovable; others speak of it as a delightfully watered, fruitful and pleasant region. It is, says another, a poor, barren, despicable tract, which scarce deserves protection; and one, who wrote about the same time, speaks of rich mines, and a profitable pearl fishery upon its coast. In fact, no two travellers have written anything about the country; but they have, in many important points, contradicted each other.

It is said that the discovery of California was made by the famous Herman Cortes, who went there in person about

1536. Subsequently, many attempts were made to obtain a knowledge of the country, and to investigate into its natural productions and fertility; expedition after expedition was undertaken, by stout hearts, and with royal patronage, to explore the California territory, and to proclaim the sovereignty of Spain therein; but, from first to last, little progress was made in this design. At length the Court of Spain, worn out by repeated efforts, which had all ended in disappointment, and dreading to incur more expense for that which afforded no prospect of a remunerative return, relinquished all thought of the matter, and abandoned it as unworthy of further notice. But the Jesuits, who, with all their faults, have ever been the first, to lead the van of civilization, and who have never been daunted at hardship, or known fear, when an opportunity was presented by which they could the influence their order, or propagate the Roman faith, determined to penetrate into its interior. "God waited," say the Jesuits, with admirable tact, "only till human force acknowledged its weakness;" and they glorify their order by showing how the Almighty advanced and prospered all their efforts in conquering the Indians of California." The zeal of that powerful body is not to be questioned; all obstacles were surmounted, all dangers and oppositions braved, to undertake a mission, and preach the Catholic faith among the wild inhabitants of that unknown region. With opposition from their own body, prohibition from the court of Madrid, and discouragement from every side, still Father Kino and Father Salva Tierra persevered; at last, one by one, obstacles were removed, and warm hearts began to sympathize with their zeal and devotion in the cause of religion. Two noblemen promised the Society two thousand dollars to aid the expedition; and their munificent example was followed by a series of generous donations, which, in the aggregate, amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. The Treasurer of Acapulco lent them a vessel for the voyage, and made them a present of a long-boat besides; this, with a further donation of ten thousand dollars, contributed by a wealthy college of their own order, formed the capital of the Californian Missions.

Father Tierra was the one chosen by the company of Jesus to head the expedition, and on the 10th of October, 1697, he sailed from the Harbour of Hiagui, with five soldiers and three Indians, besides the crew. With this small number of attendants he landed in due course on the coast of California. They soon built barracks for their little garrison, and dug a trench around it as a fortification; in the centre they erected a tent as a temporary chapel, and placed a crucifix before it. When all this was completed, the whole body formed a solemn procession from the vessel, bearing before them "the image of our Lady of Loretto, as patroness of the conquest." On the 25th of October, they took formal possession of the country in the name of the Spanish monarch. Thus established, the mission of the Jesuits went on and prospered for a time. They had many skirmishes with the Indians, but they soon brought them into submission. It was here that the European Christians appear in their worst light, for the Indians, whom they admit to have been a docile, timid, and tractable people, they, on the occasion of a trivial case of pilfering attacked with powder and shot—those terrible engines of civilized warfare. The poor Indians, the Jesuit historians admit, "began to drop fast on every side," and the remainder, terrified by the slaughter of their companions, flew in confusion into their mountain fastnesses. The Christians hunted them even there, till at last those they sought came in sued for mercy to the camp of the missionary Jesuits. The women brought their children, and with tears offered them as hostages for their entire subjection. There was much good wrought by the members of the society of Jesus among the wild and savage inhabitants of the California mountains. They converted, or at least baptized, vast multitudes; they established settlements; introduced many pleasing signs of civilized life, and cultivated the soil with the most cheering success; they obtained of course the sole government of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical.

Accounts have been published from time to time of the various expeditions that have been made to the coast of California. These old books are not found at every library; some of them are very scarce, so that I am tempted to present the reader with a few of such extracts as seem to allude to the prevalence of gold among its mineral productions. In the fifth book of a work called "Monarchia Indiana," by Father Torquemada, published at Saville, in 1615, there is an interesting account of the voyage of Captain Vizcaino, accompanied by some Jesuits, in the year 1602, to the western coast of California. It states that on the arrival of his squadron, they got down the boats, and taking arms with them, went boldly on shore. When they approached, the Indians, seeing so many armed men, flew in great consternation to an eminence, and put themselves in readiness for an attack. Father Antonio, a Jesuit of course, advanced unarmed among them, and by gestures, indicative of kindness and sociability, made them understand that they entertained no hostile intentions towards them; a few toys and beads soon placed them on the most amicable footing, and after parleying with the Indians for some time, and showing them many such little marks of good will, they began to wander about, and explore the country. They relate that the coast abounded with heaps of shells, many containing pearls of the most magnificent size, and of the utmost purity. "The Indians," says my authority, "were naked, but fastened in their hair everything they met with, which had a glittering appearance; some among them were red-haired. They daub their bodies with black and white color, and are a cheerful, docile, courteous, good-natured people." Near a place called by them the Islar de San Roque, they observed a stupendous mountain, "on which no kind of herb or verdure grew; but it was everywhere intersected by veins of mineral of the most beautiful colors. Some of the soldiers, and an experienced seaman of Peru, who had all seen mines, and worked in them, affirmed that this mountain consisted entirely of mines of gold and silver, and had not the wind prevented, the captain would have sent some one on shore to have investigated into the truth of this matter." Loving gold as the Spaniards did, it is a wonder that they did not brave all danger in anticipation of so much treasure.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BIRTHS.

In this city, Feb. 10, the wife of Mr. Henry Seligman of a son.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 6, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Frances Martin, aged one year and eight months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidesdorf.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore. feb12-G1m

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Ragsdale House. THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board. Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred. feb12-G4V3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.

J. ROSENBERG,

Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery streets. feb12-G4V5m

מצות על פסח

The members of the Beth-Hamidrash will this year (as they did last) bake "Matzoth," according to the strict regulations of the Rabbines. They will endeavor (by the quality of the flour and the punctuality with which city and country orders will be executed) to merit the confidence of those who may favor them with their custom.

Orders for the country should be sent in at an early date. Apply to R. SILVERSTONE, 186 Clay street.

מצות על פסח

The Committee for Matzoth of the Congregation Emmanuel are authorized to receive Proposals from contractors. Parties who wish to take the contract, should apply early to the undersigned, specifying terms and other particulars.

feb12-1m

A. FANDLER,
Chairman of the Committee.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY BALL.

In Aid of the Funds of the
First Hebrew Benevolent Society,

AT MUSICAL HALL,

Tuesday, March 2d, 1858.

COMMITTEE.

Jacob Rich, President.
Seixas Solomon,
L. King,

J. P. Davis,
H. L. Kohn,
A. Hoffman.

Tickets \$5—to be had of the Committee.
Feb. 12, 1858.

F. HENDERSON,

No. 61 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Mark of Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,

Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER.

HENRY NEUSTADTER.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,

Importers of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., &c.,

Battery street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office, in New York, No. 72 William street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

S. M. LABATT.

J. J. LABATT.

LABATT BROS.,

Retail Dry Goods Store,

No. 162 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. feb12-G3m

OPEN FEBRUARY 18TH.

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet*. feb 12-G4V4m

WILLIAM H. PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb12-G4V3m

Cigars and Tobacco

BY EVERY STEAMER.

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,

56 Front street.

Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co's Line.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

CAPT. W. F. LADDIGE,

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, February 20, 1858, at 9 A. M.,

—PUNCTUALLY—

A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

feb12-G2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the large
lot in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
ap3 Oregon Street.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will re-
sume the practice of his profession, at
his office, 161 Montgomery street op-
posite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. B. B.
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Tem-
perance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order
e invited to attend.
Julius Caro, Secretary.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.
This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Hall
of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between
Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each
month, at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
L. KING, President.
SIMON CRANER, Secretary. feb5-tf

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSCH, since his several years resi-
dence in this city, gained and secured the custom and
confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-
tion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his
ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses
in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, ren-
der it within the reach of almost every body to have a good
likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to
surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
ly 19

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
sell at the very lowest prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.
To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR
experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with
special regard to the comfort and convenience of both
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.
The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many
families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME;
consequently travelers stopping at this house are favored
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom
found in a hotel.
The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The
House is open at all hours.
A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests
to and from the boats.
jan29v&ofm **REGENSBURGER & STERN.**

B. HERENGHI,
Importer and wholesale Dealer
IN
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Watches,
Gold Pens, Silver and Pla-
ted Ware,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,
Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW
Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture
of Refined Candles, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully
call the attention of the public and the trade to the mag-
nificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufac-
tured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having
been practically engaged in the business in this city the
past five years, they are enabled to DEFT COMPETITION
from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy,
they can supply Confectioners, flavored equal to the French,
Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit, in fact, every
variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their
stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satis-
fied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
Remember—136 Kearny street.
mar6-3m

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leides-
dorff street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial
Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
f5G8 Shoes and Gaiters.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Floride Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE:
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerrotypes and Ambro-
types, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the State Fair of 1866, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS.

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we
have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
unequalled in the United States; of any size, from the
smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken en masse, in this
City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a
fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the
genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
"BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,
taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of
Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20

ALEXANDER & LEVY,
Paper Box Manufacturers.
82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually exe-
cuted, at the lowest prices.

33. Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every
description. jan 22-G&V 1m

כשר
The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be
had only at the following places:—
LEVY & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAM,
M. BECK
L. GOLDSMITH.
je19



FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
.... BY
COLLINS & TIFFANY,

WHO invite the public to their well known establish-
ment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street.)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS,
for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of
goods appertaining to this branch.
HATS made to order. oct 30-1m

כשר גענוע פֿעטט על כפֿח
GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has im-
ported direct from Germany an excellent quality of
GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of \$1
per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be
served with this favorite commodity on the shortest
notice. jan22-tf

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country) \$150,000.
Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUGGERIDGE, Bart......Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq......Dep. Chairman.
John Adie, Esq......F. B. Carr, Esq.
E. Huggins, Esq......C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq......John Laurie, M. P.
J. G. Brown, Esq......J. G. Hammach, Esq.
Robert Main, Esq......W. Scofield, M. P.
Manager.....**GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.**

Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 **W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.**

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, \$8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIV-
ed permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame
buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive
applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Mer-
chandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most
moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole
term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
128 California street.
ap3

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
ly 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 24 STOCKTON STREET.
Between Clay and Washington streets,
San Francisco.
je19-3m


JOSEPH KIRNAN,
(Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-
ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his
friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his
Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the
Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.
It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House
that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and
the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those
who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-
surances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
ly 31-tf

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!

Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Va-
lises, &c. &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer
and by express-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the
same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire
Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in
the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco
prices. jan29v&v5m

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON  **DENTIST.**
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
Prices greatly reduced.
ADVICE GRATIS.

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslau, may 1 A. Morris.

L. DINKELSPIEL. U. SIMON
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious
Instruction of our Children, under the su-
perintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for chil-
dren of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)

SCHOOL HOURS:
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who
are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!
THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH, IN GERMAN,

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY
Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above
periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the
price of \$3 per year, for the Israelite, and \$4 for both, in one
wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the Weekly Gleaner
San Francisco. ap3

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JEL-
LIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls
and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary
Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at
the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient
warranty of the superiority of his productions. ly31-tf

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the
law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every de-
scription. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-
est notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. E. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND
Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
ly 17.

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 94, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan 22-G3m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 174 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan22-G4m

REMOVAL.
Elias Woolf,
CHIEF מוהל
Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street
east side, one door from Washington.
He will be happy to attend on those who may please to
honour him with their confidence.

STOTT & CO.,
Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil
Manufacturers,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol
Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accom-
panied by Remittances, will be promptly dis-
patched, and the Goods put at low prices.
ml3-tf

Crockery and Glass Ware
OF EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION
Selling off in quantities to suit the Wholesale or Re-
tail Purchase. Call and judge for yourself.
BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,
feb5-G&V3m 149 Clay-street.

BANKING.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
AND
BANKING COMPANY,**

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., West and Canada West. UNITED EXPRESS CO., East and West. HANSEN EXPRESS CO., North and South. NATIONAL EXPRESS CO., North and South. AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY, England, Germany and France.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

On all the Cities of the United States and Canada, Union Bank of London, London;

Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advances made on Gold Dust consigned for assay—Deposits received—both general and special.

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to. LOUIS MCLEANE, J., General Agent for California. G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department. SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department. feb 13

KELLOGG & HUBBERT,

MELTERS, ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

No. 104 Montgomery Street, NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA. ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & HUBBERT" and "KELLOGG & HUBBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for correctness, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BEEBE & CO., B. BEREND & CO., AUG. BELMONT, SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD. R New York, August, 1865.

M'KEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street.

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order. jan 30-3m

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail

FURNITURE DEALER,

No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Street.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.

FINE OLD BRANDY

WINE and GIN (in Bond)

M. SUTAIN & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

OLD CIDER BRANDY

all 2m

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK CLOTHING!

MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock.

S. MAYER & BROS.,

93 California-street.

feb 5-G4m

AUCTION HOUSES.

**AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,**

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63

California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

T. J. L. SMILEY,

GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story

salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots,

AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS

SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS.

H. M. NEWHALL,

E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fireproof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-

ap3 LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

at 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage. ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.


MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops. No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,

119 Montgomery-street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

P. H. DANAHER,

Jan 29-G4V3m

TH. E. SCHMIDT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap

GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,

WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of January, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually

cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited

to give us a call, at an early day.

L. WARSZAUR,

Importer and Jobber in

HATS & CAPS,

109 Sacramento Street,

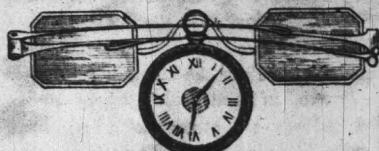
(or No. 3 Custom House Block.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

feb 5-G4V4m

JEWELRY.


JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS, WATCH MAKER

AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED. Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California. Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco.



M. M. LEWIS, Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order, by skillful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between

Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may 28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 13

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH & MAKERS,

AND JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver censors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at

very low prices. mb6f

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

P. L. LAURENSEN.

SAULMAN'S

— COFFEE SALOON, —

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

The "Israelite."

E. LEVY is hereby authorized to canvass for and collect

subscriptions for the above paper.

M. SPORBORG,

feb 5-2m

Agent for California and Oregon.

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.

Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.

feb 5-G4V3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rasette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable Home to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. feb 20

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM;
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont,
In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb 27

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap 10

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Works

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A Loan of \$2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,

Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

J. GODCHAUX, }

THE FAMILY.

To an old Family-Clock.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

Thou tireless monitor, still dost thou stand,
On the same spot where first my infant eye,
Thy glittering pendulum caught, and stealthy
hand

That notes the moments as they hurry by:

Ay, and hast stood, counting the seasons o'er,
While naught thy up-raised finger ever
feared;

Till thou hast numbered up the years, three
score,

Since the monition "tick" was earliest heard.

Thou'st many a scene recorded, faithful one,
Of childhood's mirth, and joy's more chast-
ened flow;

And ever kept thy solemn sentry lone,
Through birth and bridal, and funeral woe!

And thou hast noted bitter partings, too,
At the dear parent-treshold, oft, with tears.
While some who went, and uttered their adieu
No more returned to gladden after-years.

And never didst thou falter in thy round,
Save once—'twas when the master laid him
down

In the still midnight, while the cords that
Held him here, asunder burst, and show'd a
heavily crown.

Then didst thou pause and from thine office;
shrink,

Still pointing to the moment When he died
As suddenly ended with power to think,
And that occasion fit of all beside!

Oft as I think of thy enamelled face,
Scenes thou hast noted on my memory free,
Rise thick; again in that familiar place;
I seem to stand, holding companionship
with thee.

Thou wast as one among the household band,
And "fair befall" thee, whatso'er thy lot;
Beneath the parent-roof e'er didst thou stand,
But soon that place, like man's, may know
thee not.

But "fair befall" thee, long familiar one,
Hold fast the secrets thou hast ne'er revealed,
Servant of Time! when thou'st thine errand
done,
'Mong sacred relics may thy form be sealed!

Not Lost, But Gone Before.

When spirits from their cumbering clay
Ascend to heaven's bright shore,
Our hoping hearts, with triumph say,
"Not lost, but gone before."

The wheel lies broken at the fount,
The pitcher at the spring;†
But upward doth the spirit mount,
And notes of glory sing.

Then calmly may our spirits bow
Beneath affliction's rod;
Who—who would murmur that his child
Is safe in joy and God!

† Ecclesiastes xxii: 6.

A Touching Influence of Religion.

'The room, then, was made ready; and
though I took some pains not to speak of the
arrangement too suddenly to Mary, yet there
was no need of disguise or hesitation; for
when at last I told her, 'Is that all?' said she,
and took my hand with one of her blessed
smiles, and vowed that she and Jemina would
keep the room as pretty and neat as possible.

'And I will cook your dinners,' added she,
for you know you said I made the best rolli-
polly pudding in the world.' God bless her!
I do think some women almost love poverty;
I did not tell Mary how poor I was, nor had
she any idea how lawyers', and prisons', and
doctors' fees had diminished the sum of money
which she brought me when we came to the
Fleet. It was not, however, destined that she
and her child should inhabit that little garret.
We were to leave our lodgings on Monday
morning; but on Saturday evening the child
was seized with convulsions, and all Sunday
the mother watched and prayed for it; but it
pleased God to take the innocent infant from
us, and on Sunday, at midnight, it lay a
corpse in its mother's bosom. Amen. We
have other children, happy and well, now
round about us; and from the father's heart
the memory of this little thing has almost fad-

ed; but I do believe, that every day of her
life the mother thinks of the first born that
was with her for so short a while; and many
and many a time has she taken her daughter
to the grave, in Saint Bride's where he lies
buried, and was still at her neck a little, little
lock of gold hair, which she took from the
head of the infant as he lay smiling in his cof-
fin. It has happened to me to forget the
child's birth day, but to her never; and of
ten, in the midst of common talk, comes some-
thing that shows she is thinking of the child
still—some simple allusion that is to me inex-
pressibly affecting. I shall not try to describe
her grief, for such things are sacred and secret,
and a man has no business to place them on
paper for all the world to read. Nor should
I have mentioned the loss of the child at all,
but that even that loss was the means of a
great worldly blessing to us, as my wife has
often with tears and thanks acknowledged.
While my wife was weeping over her child, I
am ashamed to say I was distracted with
other feelings besides those of grief for its loss;
and I have often since thought what a master
—pay, destroyer—of the affections want is,
and have learned from experience to be thank-
ful for "daily bread." That acknowledgement
of weakness, which we make in imploring to
be relieved from hunger and from temptation,
is surely wisely put in our daily prayer. Think
of it, you who are rich, and take heed how
you turn a beggar away. The child lay there
in its wicker cradle, with its sweet fixed smile
in its face, (I think the angels in heaven must
have been glad to welcome that pretty inno-
cent smile;) and it was only the next day, after
my wife had gone to lie down, and I sat keep-
ing watch by it, that I remembered the con-
dition of its parents, and thought, I can't tell
with what a pang, that I had not money left
to bury the little thing, and wept bitter tears
of despair. Now, at last, I thought I must
apply to my poor mother, for this was a sacred
necessity; and I took paper, and wrote her a
letter at my baby's side, and told her of our
condition. But thank Heaven! I never sent
the letter; for as I went to the desk to ge-
sealing wax, and seal the dismal letter, my
eyes fell upon the diamond pin that was lying
in the drawer of the desk. I looked into the
bedroom—my poor wife was asleep; she had
been watching for three nights and days, and
had fallen asleep from sauer fatigue; and I
ran out to a pawnbroker's with the diamond,
and received seven guineas for it, and coming
back, put the money in the landlady's hand
and told her to get what was needful. My
wife was still asleep when I came back; and
when she woke, we persuaded her to go down
to go down stairs to the landlady's parlor, and
meanwhile the necessary preparations were
made, and the poor child consigned to its cof-
fin.

Answers to Charades in No. 4.

No. 3.—Pipkin.

No. 4.—Gad-Fly.

Charade No. 5.

Without my first my second would be undone,
My whole a village near Hyde Park and
London.

Charade Number 6.

I am one, compounded of two. My whole
was made expressly for my first, which aids
greatly in all the innovations of the day,
whether good or bad, and often, with help, cre-
ates or allays, as the case may be, a great ex-
citement. My second frequently supports my
whole, which is much in vogue both among
editors and correspondents.

The Error of Suspicion.

A goldsmith was employed to make a
splendid ornament for a lady of rank, for
which she gave him many precious jewels.
Robert, his apprentice, took great delight
in one of the stones, which was clear and
sparkling with various hues, and often ex-
amined it. One day his master observed
that two of the most beautiful stones were
missing; suspecting the apprentice, he
searched his bed-room, and there found
the jewels in a hole in the wall, behind
an old chest. Robert firmly persisted

that he had not taken the stones; but his
master chastised him severely, told him
that he deserved hanging, and turned him
out of his place. On the next day another
stone was missing, and the goldsmith
found it in the same hole, and he now
took great pains to discover who conceal-
ed it there. He soon observed a magpie,
which the apprentice had trained and tam-
ed, perch on the working table, take a
stone in his beak, and carry it away to
the hole in the wall. The goldsmith now
felt heartily sorry that he had done an in-
jury to the poor lad; he took him back
again, from that time treated him very
kindly, and never again suspected any
one so lightly.

Recipes.

DENTIFRICE.—The most useful form of den-
tifrice is that of powder; but washes and
electuaries are sometimes employed. The in-
gredients employed in dentifrices should not
be too hard or gritty, lest they injure the
enamel of the teeth; nor should they be too
soft and adhesive, for, in that case, they would
adhere to the gums, and be disagreeable.
Finely powdered pumice-stone is one of those
substances that act entirely by mechanical at-
trition, and hence is an objectionable ingredi-
ent in tooth-powder intended for daily use.
It is, however, very generally present in the
various advertised dentifrices, which are re-
markable for their rapid action in whitening
the teeth. Finely powdered Bath brick is
another substance of a similar nature to pum-
ice, and, like that article, should only be occa-
sionally employed. Cuttle-fish bone, coral
and prepared chalk are also commonly used
for the same purpose, but the latter is rather
too soft and absorbent, to form the sole ingre-
dient of a tooth-powder. Charcoal, which is
so very generally employed as a dentifrice,
acts partly mechanically and partly by its
chemical properties of destroying foul smells,
and arresting putrefaction. For this purpose
it should be newly burnt, and kept in well-
closed vessels, as, by exposure to the air, it
rapidly loses its antiseptic powers. Powdered
rhatany, cinchona bark and catechu are used
as astringents, and are very useful in foulness
and sponginess of the gums. Myrrh and mas-
tich are employed on account of their odor
and also because of their presumed preserva-
tive action and power of fixing loose teeth.
Insoluble powders have been objected to on
account of their being apt to accumulate be-
tween the folds of the gums, and in the cracks
of the teeth, and thus impart a disagreeable
appearance.

ORGEAT ICE CREAM.—The ingredients are
one ounce of sweet almonds, one-quarter of an
ounce of bitter almonds, one pint of cream,
eight yolks of eggs, four ounces of sifted su-
gar. Blanch and pound the almonds and
flavor with orange-flower water; beat the
yolks, add the sugar, and stir all together into
the cream: thicken it over the fire, and, when
taken off, stir until cold. It is then fit for the
freezing-pot.

ORGEAT WATER.—Blanch and break finely
half a pound of sweet almonds with a few bit-
ter ones, and one quart of weak syrup with
a flavor of orange-water, boil these together,
strain off the water through the jelly-bag, bot-
tle it, and when used place the same in ice,
and you will have a remarkably pleasant and
healthy drink.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—Use some fine soap
and water, to which add some ox-gall; above
all, avoid using any acids.

AN ERROR OF PUNCTUATION.—A curate had
this request to read before the litany: "A
sailor going to sea, his wife wishes for the
prayers of the congregation." Instead of
which he read it: A sailor going to see his
wife, wishes for the prayers of the con-
gregation.

Beautiful things are suggestive of a
purer and higher life, and fills us with
mingled love and fear. They have a gra-
ciousness that wins us, and an excellence
which we involuntarily reverence.

Artificial Flowers.

The Rabbins tell an apocryphal but amusing
story respecting Solomon. The queen of She-
ba, they say, presented herself one day near
his throne, holding in one hand a wreath of
real flowers, and in the other a wreath of arti-
ficial ones perfectly true to nature; and she
requested Solomon to say which wreath was
the real, and which the artificial. She stood
at a sufficient distance to render minute inspec-
tion impossible, and make the apparent same-
ness between the two wreaths complete. How
could the admired King guess which were the
artificial, and which the real flowers, Solomon,
for a moment stood puzzled; but wisdom can
find out what folly could never hit at, and the
King observing a cluster of bees humming
without, he ordered a window to be opened,
and immediately saw the sagacious insects
rushing forward and alighting upon one wreath
while not an individual of them fixed on the
other. He had now, of course, no difficulty in
making his decision.

A writer who quotes and somewhat ampli-
fies this story, says that it would make a beau-
tiful poetic tale, and by applying the compari-
son of natural beauties and painted flowers to
ladies—would yield a pungent moral. But
some higher lesson may be drawn from it than
to condemn the use of rouge. Artificial flow-
ers, in any sense, are more than contemptible.
Bees like something better. Whoever has
either sagacity or a taste for honey—whoever
possesses understanding and knows what nour-
ishes it—will pass all imitation beauties, and
artificial adornings, and mere exterior accom-
plishments with silent scorn. Nothing at-
tracts the sagacious bee but a true flower; and
nothing will attract a person of sense but na-
tural, moral, or intellectual excellence. Arti-
ficial adornings, as a succedaneum for substan-
tial attractions, are only a toy to simpletons
as a lure to knaves.

HOMELY TRUTHS FOR WIVES.—Do not hesi-
tate between the choice of an expensive man-
tle and your husband's affection; the former
may be dear to your back, but the latter
should be dearer to your bosom.

Should your husband bring a friend home
to partake of the remains of yesterday's beef,
do not be churlish, but let a warm smile sea-
son the cold repast.

Prefer country rambles to town lounges
the colors of the rose are brighter than the
hues of silks, and the dew-drops outshine the
jewellers' gems.

Be careful in brewing 'the cup which cheers,
but not inebriates'; strong tea is better than
weak arguments.

The hand which was pledged at the altar is
not disgraced in sewing on a button; and re-
member—as you sew, so shall you reap.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Ladies will be
glad to learn that alcohol will wash kid gloves
without either straining them or leaving an un-
pleasant odor about them. The gloves are
simply drawn upon the hand and carefully rub-
bed with a piece of clean flannel, wet with alco-
hol, until the soil is removed, then hung up to
dry, and afterwards slightly stretched, when
the original color re-appears. This we have
from one who has tried it successfully.

The shortest reason for using tobacco: Be-
cause I *chews*.

Admiral Duncan remarked to his officers
just previous to the approach of the Dutch
Admiral De Winter: "Gentlemen, you see a
severe *Winter* is approaching, you can't do
better than keep up a good *fire*."

Should you, while walking with your friends
meet an acquaintance, never introduce them.

Friendship springs up from sources so sub-
tle and indefinable, that it cannot be forced
into particular channels; and whenever the
attempt has been made, it has usually been
unsuccessful.

The act of *cutting* can only be justified by
some strong instance of bad conduct in the
person to be cut. A cold bow, which dis-
courages familiarity without offering insult, is
the best mode to adopt towards those with
whom an acquaintance is not deemed desira-
ble. An increased observance of ceremony is,
however, the most delicate way of withdraw-
ing an acquaintance; and the person so treated
must be obtuse, indeed, who does not take
the hint.

VOLUME

The

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EDIT

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Per Six Month
For the Eastern
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